

The Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 11th, 1874.

Mr. Editor—

Judge Sloanaker on Colored Congressmen—South Carolina Affairs

—Report of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives—Items of Interest.

Judge Sloanaker, of Louisiana, in a recent published letter in answer to an invitation to attend the coming National Anti-Slavery meeting to be held at Chicago, in June next, said, among other good things, the following on colored Congressmen, which I think of sufficient importance to give your readers, for our friends in Louisiana know that he is a power with his pen, as well as among the best of our stump orators in the South. The Judge in the letter on this subject, said:

"There were very few people in the North who contemplated the election of colored men to Congress when they advocated the enfranchisement of the African race. Some of the more advanced abolitionists regard such a thing as a remote possibility, which might occur sometime toward the close of the century, but there were none so bold or so hopeful to predict that this generation would witness the singular spectacle of emancipated slaves sitting in seats in the House of Representatives vacated by their former masters. It must be admitted that the great mass of the anti-slavery people did not desire any such progress as this. They hoped that in the course of years the colored race, under the civilizing and elevating influences of free institutions, would be raised to a higher plane, and that every now and then a man of great ability would tower high above all the rest, and by reason of his scholarly attainments and his aptness for public affairs would be selected as a fit person to represent the people of both races in Congress; but no one dreamed that in one section of the Union black men, five years after their emancipation, would stand on an equal chance with white men in the struggle for political honors, and that they would secure their election to Congress by manipulating primary elections and managing 'conventions,' just as their Caucasian preceptors have done for half a century.

The revolution, however, soon got beyond the control of the white people of the United States. The instant that the black man became a voter he snapped the leading strings that were supposed to be strong enough to keep him in tutelage, and set up business for himself. In a year or two colored politicians appeared, who proved themselves to be perfect adepts in all the arts by which the ignorant masses are drilled into supporting men who set themselves up as political leaders. Their performances were sometimes bad enough, but nothing could be done except to let them work out their own salvation or destruction. In looking back over the seven years that have passed since this struggle for equal political rights began, the anti-slavery people of the country are satisfied with the general result, although there has been such profligacy and corruption in some of the States as cannot be justified, even on the plea that the money was squandered in promoting the cause of human freedom. We need not now discuss the causes that led to this political demoralization; in most instances it has brought its own cure, and we may safely rely on the common sense of the people to restore the normal condition of affairs.

Seven colored representatives from the South have seats in the present Congress, and they certainly are no discredit to their race or to the body in which they sit. We have not noticed that any one of them has said a word or performed an act that was beneath the dignity of a Representative in Congress. The opponents of emancipation and enfranchisement used to terrify us with terrible pictures of the degradation that would overtake us when negroes sat in the national councils. They were false prophets. Neither the country at large nor Congress has suffered in the least by the presence of these seven dark-skinned gentlemen in the Lower House. One of them occupied the Speaker's chair a few days since, and presided with as much dignity and fairness as any other member could have done. It was a striking commentary on the course of events that a South Carolina freedman should be chairman of the Committee of the whole in the House of Representatives on one day, and that on the succeeding day Mr. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, a fierce freater of the ante-bellum period, should deliver a eulogy on Charles Sumner.

Of the seven members of the House of Representatives of African descent four are from South Carolina. Mr. Elliott, the leader of the delegation, and perhaps the ablest colored man in Congress, is an unmixed African, and has the complexion and features which belong to that race. He was born in New England, and received his education, first in the common schools of Massachusetts and afterwards in one of her best academies. After he graduated at the Holborn Academy, he went to England and studied for some time at Eton. He belongs to the class designated as 'carpet-baggers' in South Carolina, and very probably he went there for the purpose of taking part in politics—but he has been an exceedingly useful man to his race, and has kept himself aloof from the rascals who have plundered the State Treasury. On the floor of the House he has proved himself a ready and effective debater, and in the only altercation that could be called personal in which he has been engaged he utterly discomfited his antagonist, to the great delight of all lovers of fair play and courteous manners. It need not be said that he is a stout, resolute, aggressive man, who holds himself ready to resent an insult or repel an attack, by whomsoever made.

Mr. Rainey was born a slave, and of course enjoyed no educational advantages, but managed to learn to read, his master entirely ignorant of the fact. In the early days of the war he was pressed into the Confederate service; but in 1862 he made his escape and took refuge in the West Indies, where he remained until after the surrender. Since 1867 he has been an active politician, and served several terms in the South Carolina Legislature before he was elected to Congress. Mr. Rainey is a native of Hayti, but he has taken an active part in South Carolina politics ever since the enactment of the reconstruction measures by Congress. Mr. Cain is a Methodist preacher, who got his education and religious training in the North. He learned something about politics after he went South, and is an exceedingly shrewd and able man. His pulpit experiences have made him a lively debater, and there are not many stump speakers who would care to go into a joint discussion with him unless they enjoyed the sensation of being flayed alive. The other three colored members, Mr. Lynch, of Mississippi, Mr. Rapier, of Alabama, and Mr. Walls, of Florida, have not made themselves conspicuous in the House, and those who frequent the galleries know but little about their peculiar traits or abilities.

In closing on this subject I must say that I am sorry that the action of the U. S. Senate at date has not seated the colored Senator from my State, Gov. Pinchback, for I personally know that he will stand first among the big and true men of his race, in caring for their interest, as well as looking after the well-being of the Republic; for in all the public stations in which he has been called on to fill he has proved himself master of the office in caring for the requirements of the laws; hence I assure you that his race and our people will be pleased with the acts of this, soon to be most noted of the colored Congressmen."

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives submitted on Wednesday, a majority and minority report on the condition of affairs in South Carolina. The majority of the Committee say that from the facts before them, no sufficient ground has been presented to warrant the interference of Congress. The following is the conclusion of the majority of the committee:

"The Committee are fully sensible of the delicacy and importance of the matters presented for their consideration. They would not withhold any Constitutional aid which can be extended to the lives, liberties, and property of any citizens, but they are unwilling to usurp unauthorized authority to accomplish such results.

"Nor are they willing to believe that any admonitions from Congress are necessary to impress upon the people of South Carolina a proper sense of their duties and responsibilities. They appreciate the difficulties which have surrounded the people of that State. South Carolina is the field where, for the first time in the history of our country the capacity of the African race for self-government is to be tested. Every consideration of pride, of gratitude to those who have conferred upon them the inestimable boon of freedom, of a desire to prove to the world that they are worthy of the great privileges conferred upon them after a long night of slavery, will prompt them to do justice to all the citizens of the State, to remove as far as it lies in their power, all just cause of grievance from any portion of their people. If, with such tremendous influences pointing out the path of duty, they shall fail, no moral influence that Congress or the party in power may exert will be effectual. The committee have confidence in the final success of the great changes that have been wrought in favor of the African race in this country. From the intelligence and capacity exhibited by their representatives in Congress, and by those who appeared before the committee, they feel assured that they can, if they will, establish their right to the confidence of the country.

"It is hoped that with the advantages afforded now of acquiring an education, and with the eagerness they display to avail themselves of its benefits, they will be found fully equal to the dignities and duties of their newly acquired citizenship. It is believed by the mutual co-operation of both races, by the interchange of kind and friendly intercourse, and by the employment of all those means which are found sufficient in other States, existing evils in the administration of the affairs of South Carolina may be remedied by the people themselves. The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners be denied, and the committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

This report is signed by General Butler as Chairman, and by all the Republicans, members of the committee. The minority is signed by the Democratic members of the committee, and recommends the appointment of a committee by Congress to investigate the condition of affairs in that State. In this controversy the Republicans of South Carolina were represented by Lieutenant Governor Gleaves and Hon. F. L. Cardozo, State Treasurer, and it is mainly due to their exertions that the committee reported favorably to the Republicans.

Master James M. Vance, of New Orleans, has been appointed a cadet to the Naval Academy, by the Hon. Geo. L. Smith, of the Fifth District of that State. Young Vance has accepted this appointment and is preparing himself for the examination which takes place in June, at Annapolis, Md. He feels confident of passing the mental examination. Should he fail physically, it will not be his fault. His friends in New Orleans will watch with interest the course of this young man, and many will be the wishes for his success in his new undertaking. J. D. K.

ALHARA'S GRAVE:

SUGGESTED BY A LEGEND OF LOUISIANA,
CALLED "THE OLD DATE TREE."

(The legend of "the Old Date Tree," at the corner of Orleans and Dauphine streets, New Orleans, which suggested "Alhara's Grave," is contained in Gayarre's History of Louisiana (v. French Dominion), pp. 886-889. We give it, entire, as follows.)—New Orleans Monthly Review, for May.

"In a lot situated at the corner of Orleans and Dauphine streets, in the city of New Orleans, there is a tree which nobody looks at without curiosity and without wondering how it came there. For a long time, it was the only one of its kind known in the State, and from its isolated position, it has always been cursed with sterility. It reminds one of the warm climes of Africa or Asia, and wears the aspect of a stranger of distinction driven from his native country. Indeed, with its sharp and thin foliage, sighing mournfully under the blast of one of our November northern winds, it looks as sorrowful as an exile. Its enormous trunk is nothing but an agglomeration of knots and bumps, which each passing year seems to have deposited there as a mark of age, and as a protection against the blows of time and of the world. Inquire for its origin, and every one will tell you that it has stood there from time immemorial. A sort of vague but impressive mystery is attached to it and it is as superstitiously respected as one of the old oaks of Dodona. Bold would be the axe that should strike the first blow at that foreign patriarch; and if it were prostrated by a profane hand, what native of the city would not mourn over its fall, and brand the act as an unnatural and criminal deed? So long live the date-tree of Orleans street—that time-honored descendant of Asiatic ancestors!

"In the beginning of 1727, a French vessel of war landed at New Orleans a man of haughty mien, who wore the Turkish dress, and whose whole attendance was a single servant. He was received by the governor with the highest distinction, and was conducted by him to a small but comfortable house with a pretty garden, then existing at the corner Orleans and Dauphine streets, and which from the circumstance of its being so distant from the other dwellings, might have been called a rural retreat, although situated in the limits of the city. There, the stranger, who was understood to be a prisoner of state, lived in the greatest seclusion; and although neither he nor his attendant could be guilty of indiscretion, because none understood their language, and although Governor Perier severely rebuked the slightest inquiry, yet it seemed to be the settled conviction in Louisiana, that the mysterious stranger was a brother of the Sultan, or some great personage of the Ottoman empire, who fled from the anger of the viceroy of Mohammed, and who had taken refuge in France. The Sultan had peremptorily demanded the fugitive, and the French government, thinking it derogatory to its dignity to comply with that request, but at the same time not wishing to expose its friendly relations with the Moslem monarch, and perhaps desiring, for political purposes, to keep in hostage the important guest it had in its hands, had recourse to the expedient of answering that he had fled to Louisiana, which was so distant a country that it might be looked upon as the grave, as it was suggested, the fugitive might be suffered to wait in peace for actual death, without danger or offense to the Sultan. Whether this story be true or not is now a matter of so little consequence, that it would not repay the trouble of a strict historical investigation.

"The year 1727 was drawing to its close, when on a dark, stormy night, the howling and barking of the numerous dogs in the streets of New Orleans were observed to be fiercer than usual, and some of that class of individuals who pretend to know everything, declared that, by the vivid flashes of the lightning, they had seen, swiftly and stealthily gliding towards the residence of the unknown, a body of men who wore the scowling appearance of malefactors and ministers of blood. There afterward came also a report, that a piratical looking Turkish vessel had been hovering, a few days previous, in the bay of Barataria. Be it as it may, on the next morning the house of the stranger was deserted. There were no traces of mortal struggle to be seen; but in the garden, the earth had been dug, and there was the unmistakable indication of a recent grave. Soon, however, all doubts were removed by the finding of an inscription in Arabic characters, engraved on a marble tablet, which was subsequently sent to France. It ran thus: 'The justice of heaven is satisfied, and the date-tree shall grow on the traitor's tomb. The sublime Emperor of the faithful, the supporter of the faith, the omnipotent master and Sultan of the world, has redeemed his vow. God is great, and Mohammed is his prophet. Allah! Some time after, this event, a foreign looking tree was seen to peep out of the sport where a corpse must have been deposited in that stormy night, when the rage of the elements yielded to the pitiless fury of man, and it thus explained in some degree this part of the inscription, 'the date-tree shall grow on the traitor's grave.'

"Who was he, or what had he done, who had provoked such relentless and far-reaching revenge? Ask Nemesis, or—at that hour when evil spirits are allowed to roam over the earth, and magical invocations are made—go, and interrogate the tree of the dead!"

ALHARA'S GRAVE.

Loud wails the storm—the vivid flash,
Of lightning with its thunder crash,
Scarce cleaves the outer surface fold
Of mantling gloom. The mock-bird, bold,
Is crouched within the orange grove,
All voiceless as a wounded dove,
The owl screams from her hollow-tree,
The keeneled hound howls merrily!

Still wilder whirls the eddying blast—
Still faster sweeps the storm-cloud past—
And wider grows the maiden's prayer,
"Maria! save us! spare us spare!"

But, louder than the maiden's prayer,
Outbursting on that midnight air,
Twist thunder roll and lightning glare,
Comes one long shriek of wild despair;
And silence settles on the scene.
The moon comes out with silver sheen.
The mock-bird tunes his loving lay.
The storm rolls northward far away!

Anon, the golden sun appears—
The flowers cease to drop their tears;
The maiden once again grows bold,
As o'er and o'er, her beads are told.

And nature, in her robes of green,
Is smiling with a smile serene,
But oh! the grove, the orange-grove—
Where once were heard the songs of love,
A tread of armed men is found!
The dagger hilt lies on the ground!
The branches droop above a mound;
"Allah is Allah—doom is doom!"
"The Date shall shade a Traitor's tomb!"

Spring came, and soon the vernal showers
Kissed life into the sleeping flowers;
And just beneath the orange trees,
A leaf shot up, to catch the breeze,
Of stranger form—time onward rolled,
The branch and knotted trunk unfolded,
And lo! the Date-tree stands alone;
And whispers came, in undertone,
From timid lips, of doom fulfilled!
O'er shadowed grave—so Allah willed!
And goads, soon, wild stories built
Of strange device and dagger hilt.

And tread of armed men; until
The Legend's web began to fill.
With form and fashion,—thus it ran
The story of that murdered man.

In Eastern land, amid the shade,
Of lindens trees and tamarind boughs;
Alhara wooed and won a maid,
And gave her troth and pledged vows.

Young Zama's arms were winding round
His neck, with timid half embrace;
Her raven tresses, half unbound,
With shadows veiled her glowing face.

'Twas thus they wooed, 'twas thus they gave,
Each unto each, that priceless boon,
Requited love—not passion's slave;
And parting hours came all too soon.

But Califf Ormed, rose between
Their present bliss and future joy;
And charged, Alhara once had been
In traitor service and employ.

She, to misfortune's rude embrace—
He, doomed to flight from native land,
Love's image Time will not efface,
Nor distance part its silken strand.

France took the exile to her arms;
And when the tyrant's baffled rage,
All unappeased by Zama's charms,
Alhara claimed by treaty's gage.

In ship of war, to Acadie,
Beside the Crescent River's sweep,
Conveyed him willing—there to be,
Free to forget, or free to weep.

And there, amid the orange grove,
Alhara sang of Zama's truth;
With sighs, to think that all of love,
Should feel a blight with early youth.

Not often seen, but often heard,
By passers, passing to and fro;
Until the village maids revered
The stranger and his hidden woe.

So sped his days, until that night
Of storm and elemental strife;
Whose early dawn and golden light
Betrayed his grave and murdered life!

The ragged Date still rears its head—
The orange grove has disappeared;
And nothing now recalls the dead,
Save this wild Legend, still revered.

With, here and there, a gossip tale
Of Ormed, and his armed band;
Who landed from a foreign sail,
Upon Acadie's peaceful land.

And on that night, that fatal night,
Sought vengeance for a fancied wrong,
In murder hid from mortal sight,
So ends the Legend, and the song.

Recalling, with this parting line,
One fact, round which romance will twine;
That strange device on dagger hilt,
In letters of Arabic gilt,
"Allah is Allah—doom is doom!"
"The Date shall shade a Traitor's tomb!"

WOMANLY DIGNITY.

[From the London Saturday Review.]

Nature, which has given weapons of assault or means of defence to almost all living creatures, has made men audacious, and has endowed woman with dignity. And dignity has the best of it. In fact, womanly dignity may be accepted as one among many explanations of that legendary power which turned the bravest man to stone, and made the might of the strongest like water in their bones. What can any one do against it? As well try to penetrate the armadillo's coat of mail by a needle, or make a hole in a pachyderm by a popgun, as fire a woman to passion or melt her to pity when she has once entrenched herself in the stronghold of her dignity. No argument can shake her, no reasoning convince her; despair dies away to querulousness, and the pleadings of love itself fall dull and blunted from her stately self-possession like so many toy shafts hurled against a polished and impenetrable surface.

Indeed, how can you rage in anger, or abuse yourself in entirety to a creature who is icily polite, loftily unmoved not to be goaded into the smallest demonstration which would put her in wrong and give you a vantage-point against her, and whose calm eyes look at you with a kind of superior scorn which, while it maddens you, offers no point of attack? What can you do? Simply nothing. The means of defence which nature has given are unassailable, and a dignified woman is mistress of the situation by the very power of negation, if by none other. But there are various kinds of dignity, and if some are more exasperating than others, some are very lovely and among the greatest charms of womanhood. There is in particular that soft dignity which belongs to women who are affectionate by nature and timid by temperament, but who have a reserve of self-respect that defends them against themselves as well as against others.

The fact is useful as womanly dignity is as a womanly possession, it can be carried to excess, and from a virtue become a vice. So long as it is an honest defence-work against the rough assaults of superior strength, it is both good and fair; but, when it assumes to be more than this, it becomes an exaggeration and as such, ridiculous. There is no law by which women can be exempt from a share in the troubles and sorrows of human life; and even their dignity cannot always protect them from things that override all but nature. Still it is a valuable possession, and women had better have too much of it than too little; for, although too much renders them absurd, too little makes them contemptible, and between the two there is no doubt as to which is worst.

PARADEISE.—That was not a bad reply given recently at a barn-raising in Pennsylvania to a young man who had been relating his more than wonderful exploits in various quarters of the globe. At the close of one of the narratives, he was not a little set back by the remark of an old cod: "Young man, and you assumed to talk so when there are older liars on the ground?"

SORROW AND JOY.—Men sometimes think that the high, dark cliffs of sorrow will darken their stream of life forever; but soon the green and undulating meadows spread far away in pastoral beauty, and the daisies bloom along the banks where the willows hang in beading gracefulness.

The Louisianian.

HENRY A. CORBIN, Publisher.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1874.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to H. A. CORBIN, Business Manager, New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

Col. W. B. BARNETT is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Presidents of all the Republican Clubs in the city are respectfully requested to send to this office, the time and place of meeting of their respective clubs. We desire to have a Club Directory in our columns.

NOTICE.

All parties now receiving the LOUISIANIAN, are notified that the delivery of same will be discontinued, if not paid for by the first of June next.

CLUB DIRECTORY.

FIRST WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner Melbome and White streets. Meets every Monday, at 7 o'clock. J. C. Miller, Pres't, George C. Norcross, Secretary.

SECOND WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Geddes Hall, Erato between Baronne and Carondelet. G. F. Gaudin, President, A. Priot, Secretary.

THIRD WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Clay Hall, Perdido street, meets every Saturday evening. C. F. Ladd, President, John P. Linn, Secretary.

FOURTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner of Conti and Tremé streets, meets every Monday evening. Robert Malcolm, Pres't, Chas. P. Vigers, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Julien (Lafayette) street, O. P. Fernandez, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Clalborne near Ursaline streets. B. F. Joubert, President, L. Lamanere, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Evening Star Hall, Cadex between Camp and Chestnut streets. A. Dejeu, President, J. B. Malony, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Clalborne Hall, Adam street, meets every Saturday. John T. Clalborne, President, H. McCray, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner Cambronne and Barth streets. T. B. Stampa, President, F. Diebel, Secretary.

To Advertisers.

The growing popularity of the LOUISIANIAN, as evidenced by the increasing demands for it, by both white and colored, the fact that it is read by a large number of persons who read no other paper, because it is sent to them free of cost, and the additional fact that it has the largest circulation of any paper published in the South by colored men, renders it an excellent medium for advertising. We propose to send a large number of sample copies to our merchants and other business men, and hope they will see the advantage of inserting an advertisement in our columns.

As announced in our prospectus, we are "Republican," but in harmony with our principles as such—indeed as the legitimate outgrowth of our principles—we recognize the fact that there should be no antagonisms of class or race in our State, but harmony and good feeling, and we have consequently sedulously labored to bridge the chasms that unreasoning prejudice has made between the white and colored citizens of Louisiana.

While editorially seeking to further this desirable consummation, we now, as an advertising medium, propose to bring the colored citizen, represented by the laborer, the small farmer, the producing class, into close business relations with the white citizen represented by the commercial classes of the State and thus not only secure good will by a free interchange of thought between the parties, but by a community of industrial interests, mutually dependent upon each other, perfect the era of good feeling thus begun.

TO THE COLORED VOTERS OF LOUISIANA.

Since the Senatorial question assumed definite shape before Congress, there has been developed a settled hostility, on the part of certain professed Republicans and certain nominal Democrats, acting in conjunction with them, against Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback. This opposition found its first expression in secret assaults, made against him, in confidential letters to prominent Republican Senators in Washington; and through hired mercenaries in the public journals. In addition to the difficulties growing out of the questionable and unsettled status of the State Government, the Senator elect from Louisiana, has been embarrassed by these vicious and secret assaults from his party associates. Any suggestions relative to the withdrawal of his claims to the Senatorship, whether made in person or through the papers, must be considered in connection with these antecedent facts, to be properly understood. The tone of the New Orleans press, with some honorable exceptions, the circumstances referred to considered, is significant of evil and mischief to the colored people of Louisiana. The New Orleans Republican, the official journal—edited and controlled exclusively by white Republicans—sometimes since, and again very recently, without cause, suggested that Governor Pinchback abandon his claims as Senator elect in order to secure, what that paper was pleased to call, *Republican harmony*; which language legitimately construed means that the Governor is to waive his Senatorial rights in favor of some one of the thrifty class of white Republicans who constitute about one twentieth of the Republican voters of the State, or some plastic, easily managed, colored man, who could be used by the white men who are attempting to run our party.

The "Times," formerly bitter Democrat but now reputed to be under Republican management and the "Procyune," representing the "oldest and best," and anti-Republican heretofore, fruitful in all dis courtesies and uncharitableness towards the colored race but now abating its assaults upon Governor Kellogg and giving the State Government a quasi mild support, have both harmonized with the *Republican*, and conspired to further the suggestion made by the official journal, in that they have persistently vilified Gov. Pinchback, and attempted to instigate, by insinuation and misrepresentation, rivalries and distrust among the colored race toward him.

The "LOUISIANIAN," controlled and edited by colored men, and established, it is true, not as an enemy to the whites, still as the special advocate of the rights and interests of the colored people of Louisiana, by its announced platform of principles and its declared obligations and duties to our people, cannot ignore the danger with which these insidious assaults upon Gov. Pinchback, are pregnant to his party and to his race.

The manifest purpose, separately if not in combination, of these journals and the men behind them, is to defeat primarily the Senatorial claims of Gov. Pinchback, and in the meanwhile it is proposed by dastardly and cowardly assaults, in all the devious ways that the mean minded man can suggest, destroy his good name, his influence and his prestige as a leader among his race, with the fell purpose, ultimately, to divide the colored people and secure either a party victory, under the adventurers, who are Republicans because it pays them well, or under our equally unscrupulous political opponents, the *partisan Democracy*.

In either event, as citizens who claim the protection of good government, as a race who, by their numbers and worth, are entitled to consideration and fair official representation, and as a proscribed people, who need to be defended against an abridgment of their constitutional rights by the dominant prejudices of their political opponents, we should suffer great and irretrievable wrong.

A government of adventurers for

Louisiana, or of domestic partisans, would be both and equally disastrous to us; and we should be as effectually damned by the selfishness of the one as we would by the prejudices of the other.

The remedy against these threatening dangers to the colored citizens of the State, lies in the hands of the good people thereof most interested—the honest colored voter, sustained by the fair-minded white men, whose sense of justice will make a rule of action strong enough to control either party prejudices or party differences.

The difficulties under which our race assumed the duties of citizenship were well calculated to inspire timidity in them and to produce modesty in their demands. We have consequently heretofore cheerfully accepted—and sometimes to our disgrace and injury—the best white leadership we could obtain; and have seen, without murmuring, the small body of white men who have acted with us, appropriate the larger proportion of the positions of profit and honor. We have constituted the rank and file of the army, and borne the brunt of battle, while they have been the officers. Our growth has been evidenced in an intelligence that has enabled us to do our own thinking on the political issues that affect us; and progress has been further shown, in that we are competent not only to furnish our own leadership, in a fair proportion, from our people, but determined to demand it. Under these circumstances and with these convictions, the colored citizens of Louisiana, through their representatives, selected Governor Pinchback, a representative colored man of his State, as one of the U. S. Senators. He was selected, not only because competent and true to principle, and because his constituents were a majority of the people of the State, but specially, on the ground, that his sympathies, knowledge and capacities enabled him, best of all our leaders, to represent us in the U. S. Senate. It remains to be seen, whether the men who could not, in open, manly fight conquer him and thwart our will, shall by indirection and sinuous, dastardly assaults, defeat both him and us.

This fight, has lost its individual character, and becomes now an insidious war upon the colored race in this State and if it succeed, Gov. Pinchback will not only be sacrificed, but with him, your selected leader falls.

As the General may not die in battle, without danger to his army, and may not be forsaken to his foes, by them without shame, so you, colored men of Louisiana, are obliged not only in honor, by the fidelity you owe your chosen leader, but in wisdom for the preservation of your own rights and liberties, to take charge of this contest, and show these enemies of your race, no less than of your chosen representatives, that they shall not directly, or indirectly, secretly, or openly, thwart your will or outrage your rights.

THE LOUISIANA STATE REGISTER—Among our exchanges we always greet with more than ordinary interest this sterling and attractive Republican Weekly. The *Register*, owned and edited by Judge Amos Collins, is one of the most independent, fearless discriminating and sprightly papers in the State. It appreciates the fact that integrity in the party no less than numbers, constitute the strength thereof, and is not disposed to spare the derailed of Republican leaders any more than the leaders of the opposition. We should have more hope of ultimate and permanent party success if the same spirit of independence pervaded the other Republican journals throughout the State.

EDMONIA SCHOOL PIC-NIC—The picnic of the above named school which came off at the Barracks on Wednesday last, proved a very agreeable affair to all who enjoyed the hospitalities of the occasion.

"Scribner's Monthly" discusses the important question: "In walking, which arm should a gentleman give a lady?" The editor decides in favor of the left, and thinks "the habit of changing arms, so as to place the lady on the inside, is awkward and absurd."

PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT.

On Tuesday last Gov. Pinchback, in company with Gov. Warmoth and Major John W. Roxborough, while passing casually on Common street, went into the Beer Saloon kept by Mr. Redwitz, for the purpose of obtaining a glass of beer. Gov. Warmoth declined to drink after going in and the bar-keeper after some hesitation waited upon our handsome colored friend, Major Roxborough, but declined waiting upon Gov. Pinchback. When asked his reason for declining, he replied he chose to select his own customers, and added, addressing Gov. Pinchback, "that you shall not make any political capital out of this." The bar-keeper subsequently pretended to believe that Gov. Pinchback was a white man, and that he was treated with this discourtesy under the impression that he was seeking to produce mischief by introducing colored citizens into the beer saloon. The bar-keeper's deference in the presence of Mr. Redwitz, and his insult was applauded by some of the rabble who were in the saloon. We make mention of this occurrence because several of our city journals have, with their usual complacency and self-gratulation, endorsed and heralded this gratuitous and contemptible insult to a prominent citizen of the State.

The pretended belief that Gov. Pinchback was a white man was a sham; for he has repeatedly for the last two or three years, accompanied by white and colored citizens, been waited upon and served in the same saloon, and that without insult.

He is not disposed, whatever his rights entitle him to in the premises, to visit saloons that do not desire his patronage, nor would the desire to annoy the saloon keeper or to acquire a cheap notoriety, have induced him in this instance to visit Redwitz, if he had not been under the impression that it was the disposition and habit of the proprietor to welcome all customers, who conducted themselves with propriety and paid their dues, with gentlemanly courtesy. His self-respect forbids his feeling any special elation at receiving any courtesies from white men, as a favor, and his regard for his race precludes the acceptance of such courtesies under the circumstances, that would not be accorded to the humblest colored citizen. It is very probable that the proprietor of Redwitz Beer Saloon, may learn, to his cost, that politeness, apart from its being an excellent quality in a gentleman, pays better than impudence. The subjoined article from the *Bulletin* will show how the conduct of Mr. Redwitz appears from a Democratic standpoint.

Mr. Hugo Redwitz, the keeper of a lager beer saloon on Common street, is making a good deal of cheap reputation on some extraordinary conduct on his part in refusing to wait on white people, when accompanied by negroes, in his saloon. He refused to serve Warmoth and Pinchback some days ago, but expressed a willingness to serve Roxborough, an unmistakable mulatto. Yesterday he ejected a white man by the name of Grafton, and offered to give drinks to his negro companions.

This would seem, to the uninitiated to be an exhibition of a determination to exclude negroes from his saloon by insulting the white men who might introduce the offensive negro. But this is too transparent. It is, to our knowledge and personal observation, that this saloon has entertained negroes, and was among the very first to permit them to receive that attention which is denied them by every first-class house in this city.

This demonstration, then, of his, at this hour of the day is obvious, and will not deceive any one who is at all acquainted with the character of people Mr. Redwitz has been entertaining for the past year. Let us hear, then, of no more of such ridiculous and absurd exhibitions. It is silly as well as disgusting.

HON. JOHN COCKREM—This gentleman who filled creditably the position of Administrator of Improvements of the city of New Orleans for several years, and subsequently held other posts of trust, has been nominated and confirmed to the Revenue Collectorship of the First District of Louisiana.

He is recognized as a sterling Republican, affable gentleman and an honest and capable officer. We have no doubt that he will satisfactorily discharge the duties of the office.

SNAIL OF THE IBERVILLE REPUBLICAN.

In a recent issue of this paper, under the guise of complaining of the action of the State Republican Central Executive Committee in relegating to the people of the respective parishes the settlement of purely local disputes that exist among actual as well as self-constituted leaders, the occasion is seized to arraign the previous action of this Committee, in abolishing the old parish committees and its conduct is flippantly alluded to as a "blunder, and as tearing down the safeguards raised by pioneer patriots." Then, in a spirit of characteristic self-complacency it proceeds to express its admiration for what it terms "the bold forward step," its own action in the premises being, we presume, passing under approving review. So say we. Our cotem's step is both "bold and forward." Thrown off of equilibrium by the pleasure our contemporary proceeds with a singular, though not surprising, confusion of thought, metaphor and comparison to discuss promiscuously and condemn particularly the State Central Committee, for referring local disputes in the primary organization of parish committees to the Republicans in the respective parishes where disputes exist.

"Pioneer patriots," forsooth. Does our contemporary know the men who compose the present State Central Committee? Are the majority of them not the very "pioneer patriots" to whom he so boastfully refers? They are. And intelligently apprehending that much of the dictation and coercion requisite in the organization of a party and in the establishment of discipline are unnecessary, unjust, and injurious after principles are taught and established and a party organized, the State Central Committee deemed it just to the Republicans of the State to be disenthralled, and cut loose from the trammels of dictation and be left alone for once to organize their parish committees as it suited the majority of the people. And the result has so far been eminently satisfactory. The vast majority of the parishes have decided for themselves and the selections have met the approval of the people at large. There are three or four parishes where disputes have arisen, and perhaps naturally, but we are not passing on them now, and the Committee carrying out its policy to let the people speak and act for themselves have wisely sent the contestants to their constituents. We know no better place to send a popular candidate than to his friends; and we suggest to our Iberville confrere to abstain from unnecessary and unjust fault-finding and unite his energies with those of the other Republicans of the parish in a solution of its little troubles and he will soon find that a primary election will both exhibit the relative strength of the claimants for recognition and supremacy, and settle the dispute, the disgust at a "new election" and the results from "the overflow" to the contrary notwithstanding.

Hon. O. H. Brewster has been untiring in his efforts to have relief sent to those in need along the Ouachita river. Two weeks ago he sent telegrams requesting the appointment by the people here of a committee to correspond with Hon. Duncan F. Kenner, of New Orleans, and receive and distribute the supplies. In another column we publish the communication from our citizens to Mr. Kenner, and we hope the arrangements will prove satisfactory. We know the committee here to be trustworthy and efficient.—Monroe Intelligencer.

The Science of Health for June closes the second year of this excellent magazine. Among its contents are: Importance of Pure Water its Relation to Health; Condiments a Cause of Disease; Hurry and Worry; Death of Charles Sumner; "Salute no Man by the Way;" Disease and its Treatment; Popular Physiology, illustrated; The Life and Habits of English and American Women compared; Best Food, for and Adults; Culture of Berries, with Recipes for Using; Death in the Barnyard; Where Will You Summer? Complete List of Hygienic Homes and Water-Cures in America, with much other most useful information. As a new volume of this Independent Magazine begins with the next number, now is the time to subscribe. Only \$2 a year, \$1 for half a year, or 20 cents a number. Address S. R. Wells, Publisher, 386 Broadway, New York.

General Chester immediately made a motion for a new trial, which was vigorously resisted by Hon. Morris Marks, the district attorney of the Fourth Judicial District, which, however, the court sustained, on the reasons presented by the prisoner's counsel.

The second trial of the case commenced on the thirteenth instant and was concluded on the fifteenth, and after able and exhausting arguments on behalf of the State and the prisoner, which consumed the entire day, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Gen. Chester was assisted in the defense by F. B. Earhart, Esq., of St. Charles. —N. O. Republican.

JUDGE DURELL.

From the Associated Press dispatches from Washington, we learn that the House Judiciary Committee, by a vote of six to four have determined to report in favor of the impeachment of the gentleman whose name heads this article, including among the number favoring impeachment, Gen. Butler, the Chairman of the Committee, and Messrs. Wilson and Eldridge, the Sub-Committee who conducted the investigation in this city.

The dispatches do not give any indications of the grounds of impeachment, and we, in the absence of the testimony and as at present advised, do not know whether the articles of impeachment embrace matters of personal conduct, general judicial administration, or refer to the political order issued in the contest between Kellogg and McEnery.

The pronounced and noisy friends of Judge Durell, up to the very action of the Committee, have been apparently confident of his success, and have scouted the idea that any such action, as that taken by the Committee, would be had. But as an outside observer, and from parity of reasoning, we have not shared their confidence in this matter, and are not surprised at the result announced from Washington. There has evidently been a "wheel within a wheel," in the Louisiana case, not only in its Senatorial but in its judicial aspects. Non-action, the policy of the leaders who assume control of Louisiana affairs, was adopted relative to the question of the vacant Senatorial seat, and with reference to the impeachment of the man who did more than any other to initiate the present State Government.

This policy, with nothing positive in it excepting the interest of the present State Government, has not only been unjust to two prominent citizens, but events will demonstrate it to have been eminently unwise.

We have always advocated, as the just and manly course a direct issue upon the merits of the question involved, and it would have been more creditable to the Congress, better for the party, State and National, and infinitely better for the people to have stood or fallen on such an issue.

We entertain the opinion, and utter it with due charity and modesty, that not only in the instance of the Senator but of the threatened Judge, there has not been a "square deal," and the sequel will prove that Judge Durell has received his deepest wounds in the house of his friends.

Peradventure the Louisiana case may find its type and illustration in Sacred History, and some Sampson, who has lost his vision but not his strength, may yet reach and take hold of the pillars and "bend" himself and bring down the temple.

THE MURDER OF ULYSSES JACOBS IN THE PARISH OF ST. JOHN—Our readers will recollect that previous mention has been made of the murder of Ulysses Jacobs, a planter in St. John, on the twenty-seventh of November last, and the arrest of Joseph Marmillion, a colored man, charged with committing the crime. The case rested entirely upon circumstantial evidence. The friends of the prisoner engaged the services of General T. Morris Chester, who was present during the preliminary examination before the committing magistrate, and in consequence of the public excitement and the prejudice in the public mind against the accused, obtained a change of venue to the parish of St. Charles. The case was tried during the month of January when the prisoner was found guilty without capital punishment.

General Chester immediately made a motion for a new trial, which was vigorously resisted by Hon. Morris Marks, the district attorney of the Fourth Judicial District, which, however, the court sustained, on the reasons presented by the prisoner's counsel.

The second trial of the case commenced on the thirteenth instant and was concluded on the fifteenth, and after able and exhausting arguments on behalf of the State and the prisoner, which consumed the entire day, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Gen. Chester was assisted in the defense by F. B. Earhart, Esq., of St. Charles. —N. O. Republican.

RESOLUTIONS FROM EAST BATON ROUGE.

We have received with request to publish, resolutions reflecting severely upon Hon. J. Henri Burch, Senator from said parish, purporting to have been passed by the Republican Central Club of said parish, and signed by L. A. Fuller, as Vice President, and Felix Berbel, Secretary. The resolutions criticize and censure the action of Senator Burch relative to the new city of East Baton Rouge, and also his Senatorial action upon other questions coming before the General Assembly, and proceed to affirm that by his conduct he has lost the confidence of his constituents.

Journalistic courtesy to the members of the club requires us to say so much relative to the resolutions forwarded, but propriety and fairness to the gentleman censured in view of the harshness of the language used in the resolutions, prevents our publishing the same.

We deplore the unhappy differences existing between Senator Burch and other true Republicans of East Baton Rouge, and in view of his capabilities for usefulness and his past services we would fain hope that the Senator and the gentleman opposed to him will adopt some method of settling their differences which, while mutually satisfactory, may contribute to the unity and success of the party in both parish and State.

Numbering warm personal and political friends, among each of the contesting parties, we earnestly bespeak concessions and forbearance in the interest of peace and harmony in the party.

LIEUT. GOV. C. C. ANTOINE.

Lieut. Gov. Antoine has arrived in the city from Shreveport after an extended visit to his home and old friends.

A public meeting, largely attended by citizens of all parties, was tendered him and from the published reports as they appear in the journals, his address abounded with sober thought, healthy suggestions and timely advice to the classes who composed his audience. We welcome his presence in our midst again.

It appears from the *South Western Telegram*, of Shreveport, that the Governor not only spoke to the citizens, but was interviewed in this city by its correspondent, relative to the lease of the St. Louis Hotel for a State House.

As we have announced heretofore in our columns with some severity upon this lease, as a matter of justice to the Lieutenant Governor we afford him an opportunity to give the reasons for his action in connection therewith by publishing below the interview above referred to.

"Gov. Antoine—I suppose you want to know why we lease the St. Louis Hotel? The necessity of procuring a building sufficiently large to accommodate all the public offices, and at the same time, serve as a hall for the Legislature, has long been felt, not only by the public State officials, but by the public who have been so seriously inconvenienced by the present arrangement. At present most of these offices are not only in separate buildings, but are widely apart. In an economical point of view, the lease of one building, that could accommodate all these offices, was so desirable that no one could with any justice dispute its necessity. I will merely draw your attention to the one fact that the State has been paying ten thousand a year for the Mechanics Institute to be used as a State House. The Legislature is only in session sixty days and the rest of the year the building is idle to which the buildings of the State and a small office for the Lieutenant Governor. So inefficient is the room of the Institute that nearly all of the over fifty committees were compelled to lease rooms in different portions of the city at a sum never less than fifty dollars a month and in most cases for prices largely exceeding those amounts. Not only has this lack of a properly large State House subjected the State to this needless expense but it has been compelled to pay rent for offices for the Governor, the Attorney General, the Auditor, the Treasurer, the Superintendent of Public Education, the Chief Engineer, the Land Office, the Adjutant General and rooms for the Supreme Court. The amounts now paid in these instances largely exceed the sum

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which the State has promised
for the St. Louis Hotel. That
building is the only one the State
could lease ample enough in size to
meet the public requirements; and
for some time the board of
commissioners deliberated upon
two different propositions.
The first was that the State should
pay \$40,000 per annum for the
portion of the hotel, leaving
to the company full control of the
stores below. The other was that
the State should take the building
as a whole for the time indicated.
The period for ten (10) years was
agreed upon for the reason that it
would be economical, and that
every succeeding year would cause
the appreciation of property, and
consequently, increased price of
rents. Five years hence, the State
might have to pay double the
amount for which it now secures
this desirable structure. Then
again, it was well on moral grounds
that the State should pass on the
uses to which these lower rooms
(now stores) should be devoted.
This reservation will yield to the
State for this year alone, not less
than twelve or fifteen thousand
dollars; and I have no doubt that
the growth of this city will cause
such an increase in values as to
enable the State to pay, in a very
short time, the rental of the hotel
from receipt of the stores alone.

PREJUDICE AND EQUAL RIGHTS.

The question of equal civil rights,
like that which it succeeds, slavery,
will insist upon debate until it is
settled. The Louisville Courier-
Journal says that is perhaps the
gravest subject before Congress.
Certainly it is one which should be
fully understood by the country.
The present bill embraces the sub-
stance of that which was offered by
Mr. Sumner, and upon which he
made the last of his great speeches
upon the subject with which his
name will be always most grate-
fully associated. It is acceptable
to the citizens who are most in-
terested, and it is to be considered
in its object and in its method.
Its object is to establish equality among
American citizens by abolishing
laws that stigmatize a certain class,
and by affording a sure legal rem-
edy against the violation of laws that
establish equality. As long as pre-
judice against a certain class is fortified
by law, the equality guaranteed by
the United States is an idle pre-
tense. Mr. Trillinghuysen well
said, on introducing and explaining
the bill, "If we did not intend to
make the colored race full citizens,
if we purpose to place them under
the ban of any legalized disability
or inferiority, and there to hold
them, we should have left them
slaves." The bill touches no law
in regard to inns, theatres, schools,
cemeteries, supported in whole or
in part by general taxation, except
to abrogate all discrimination on
account of race, or color, or previ-
ous servitude. Innholders, for in-
stance, hold a public license, and
the law makes certain requirements
of them. This bill adds to them
that there shall be no such discrimi-
nation. Its purpose is simply the
equality of citizens before the law.
The common argument that it aims
to establish social equality is of the
same value as that conclusive ap-
peal against human liberty which
was so familiar in the old days of
slavery—"How would you like your
daughter to marry a nigger?" That
powerful argument was properly
dealt with by Mr. Lincoln when
Mr. Douglas unwearily ventured
upon it in the famous oratorical
contest in which the rail-splitter
pulverized the Little Giant.

Next as to its methods. The act
provides that the United States
courts shall have cognizance of vi-
olations of the law, and this is op-
posed as an over throw of legiti-
mate State authority. Now the
Thirteenth Amendment secures
freedom, the Fifteenth secures the
suffrage, and the Fourteenth de-
clares, "Nor shall any State deny
to any person within its jurisdiction
the equal protection of the laws."
But the Fourteenth Amendment
goes beyond the old Constitution,
as Mr. Frelinghuysen says, in
making United States citizenship

primary, and State citizenship de-
rivative. The citizen of the United
States comes under the protection
of the national government for his
fundamental rights. Now how are
the United States to protect the
privileges of their citizens in the
States? They can not compel the
States to pass laws and furnish pro-
tection; they can only deal with the
offenders who violate those rights.
In certain States equal protection
under the law is now denied to citi-
zens of the United States, as in the
classification by color in the com-
mon schools; and the bill gives
original action in the national
courts against offenders under the
law which the amendment has for-
bidden.

We observe that the State
Superintendent of Public Instruc-
tion in Tennessee thinks that the
passage of the bill by "mixing"
the schools would close them, and
put an end to public education.
The school levies would cease, and
the colored people would find that
while in law they could enter any
public school whatever, there
would be no school to enter. This
is an admission that the public
school system of Tennessee is
based upon a total disregard of
the Fourteenth Amendment of the
Constitution of the United States.
And how soon does the superin-
tendent suppose that the equality
guaranteed by the nation would be
established if its deliberate outrage
by the laws or practices of the
States is permitted? If there may
be separate schools and inns and
theatres and cemeteries for one
class of American citizens, if they
are to be stigmatized and separated
like lepers in other lands, if at
every point they are to be told that
they are inferior and degraded and
unworthy, why were they made citi-
zens? why did we not leave them to
be sold like sheep and swine?
There are many persons who have
an antipathy to a natural pre-
judice, against all foreigners; against
the Irish, the Germans, the French
the English. What if the State
of New York should establish sepa-
rate schools for the Germans and
refuse to establish any for the
Irish; what if the
Germans should be turned
away from the hotels they bought,
and the Irish from the theatres in
which they wished to find
amusement; should they have
no remedy under the author-
ity which has guaranteed
their equal rights? And shall
any other class of citizens be de-
prived of the same pro-
tection against the same
offences? "It punishes," says
Senator Conkling, speaking of the
bill, "only the man who indulges
in assault, in opprobrium, in injury
to his fellowman, merely because
he cherishes a lawless prejudice,
merely because he carries in his
heart a base and paltry hate insult-
ing to the spirit and civilization of
the age—a hate, which has been
trampled out on this continent, in
blood, and it is to be hoped for-
ever." We wish Mr. Sumner could
have heard Mr. Conkling say those
words.—Harper's Weekly.

AWOMAN ASSISTANT EDITOR

"THREE DISTINGUISHED REPRESENTA-
TIVE MEN"—CELIA LOGAN TALKS
OF CHARLES SUMNER, FREDERICK
DOUGLASS, AND DONN PIATT—
HOW SHE GOT A PLACE ON THE
"CAPITAL."

All Americans return home
sooner or later, and so did I, from
Paris. I was my own bread-winner, and
in Washington.
Donn Piatt and George Alfred
Townsend had just started the
Capital, but the latter had been
called away suddenly, and I heard
that Donn Piatt was overwhelmed
with work, mechanical as well as
mental.
Women in Washington are ne-
cessarily self-reliant, with an in-
eradicable thirst for "promotion."
So, with much inward trembling
and a great deal of outward "con-
fidence," I hurried to the witty and
caustic "D. P." I was going to ask this much-
dreaded man who scoffed at all
bold, revolutionary questions—
"Could a woman be of any use on
the Capital, were it only to look
over the exchanges?"

Nerving my back to the task, I
entered his office, and found that
he was not there.
"Come in here and wait for him,
if you want to see Donn Piatt,"
cried a friendly voice in an opposite
room. I turned. These sat be-
tween the door and the window,
with the balmy May breezes ruffling
his papers, Fred. Douglass. I en-
tered his office, and found that he
was not there.

His office and the place where he
published his paper were in the
front of the building where Donn
Piatt had made his venture of a
weekly. I found him there, and
Mr. Douglass and I were well
acquainted, and I told him my rea-
sons for wishing to see the dis-
tinguished humorist.
"What sort of a man is he?" I
asked. "He is bad enough in his
writings, but he has the moral
courage to put a woman on his
newspaper?"

Douglass replied, "I know no
more fearless journalism anywhere.
He cannot be bribed nor swayed by
personal predilection. But he will
soon be here and give you an
answer."

"But I don't want an answer. I
want the place. Do you think
there is any chance of my get-
ting it?"
"That I can't tell," He wants an
assistant editor—
"Editor! Oh, dear!"

"I think he will select one accord-
ing to the individual's merits, with-
out regard to sex. For that matter,
you are not the first female ap-
plicant for the place, as you call it.
Half the literary women of Wash-
ington—and their names are legion—
have been here already, and whole
shoals from the Treasury and other
departments."

"Oh, gracious!" I groaned.
"Small chance for me then."
"I don't know that," he answered
kindly. "Don't despond—don't
lose heart! Look at me—not that I
offer myself as an example, but I
have overcome by perseverance, ob-
stacles that even women do not
have to contend with. I feel most
for the women in this hard life-long
battle for bread. They have
against them the prejudices of sex.
I had color. For have been edu-
cated. Thirty years ago I could
neither read or write, for I was
forbidden to learn. Thirty years
ago I did not know a single letter,
and I was then a man. He rose
from his chair, his eyes blazing with
indignation, and he tossed back
his white locks.

The play of his fine features
made a little thrill run through me.
The dignity of his attitude, the
majesty of his stature made
Frederick Douglass look every inch
a man. He continued: "Thirty
years ago I was a slave, a miserable
slave, with my front eating into
my heart. Thirty years ago, he
reiterated, beating his broad breast
in his growing excitement, "I did
not own my own body! What
may not you, what may not any
other do after this?"

"The answer to that is easy," I
replied. "There is but one Fred.
Douglass."

"That's so," said a man stepping
in and shaking Douglass warmly by
the hand. It was Charles Sumner!
He did not say: "This lady but
speaks the truth, which statement
I am prepared to corroborate
at any moment you may feel dis-
posed to call upon me, for testi-
mony. He only said: "That's so."

Then he turned to me. He re-
membered me after all the years
which had passed since we met in
Paris. The great struggle which
he had predicted had come and
gone, leaving hardly any vestige of
its ravages.

A little older he looked, a little
haggard; but the suave tones, the
bland manner, the stability all re-
mained unchanged.

While we chatted of old times
there appeared another man in the
very narrow passage-way. It was
Donn Piatt.
As they stood there together, I
thought I had never seen three
more distinguished-looking repre-
sentative men than the champion of
liberty, the whilom bondsman, and
the wit for Donn Piatt is, more
than a humorist, a wit. He is
not funny for the public only—
his wit bubbles over in his conver-
sation, and he writes as easily as he
talks, making no erasures, no re-
visions. I am certain of this, because
afterwards I often saw him write,
and often heard him talk. Be-
cause why? Look at that place.—Celia
Logan in the New York Daily
Graphic.

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